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A
S E R M O N,

PREACHED AT CHRIST CHURCH, MIDDLESEX,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE HUMANE SOCIETY,
ON SUNDAY THE 30th DAY OF MARCH;
AND AT THE
PARISH CHURCH OF WANDSWORTH,
ON SUNDAY THE 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1783.

BY THE REV.
ROBERT POOL FINCH, D. D.

PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER, AND RECTOR OF
ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST IN THAT CITY.

With a Prefatory Address, and an Appendix, con-
taining some select Accounts of Recovery in
various Cases of Suspended Animation.



L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS, FOR THE SOCIETY :
AND SOLD BY DILLY, PAYNES, RIVINGTONS, AND HOOKHAM,
MDCCLXXXVIII.

22 E R M N

TEACHED AT CHRIST CHURCH, MIDDLESEX,

THE HUMAN SOCIETY

THE HUMAN SOCIETY

ON SUNDAY THE 17TH OF MARCH

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S

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ON SUNDAY THE 17TH OF MARCH

ROBERT POOL FINCH, D.D.

ROBERT POOL FINCH, D.D.

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ANNIVERSARY MEETING
OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

April 2, 1788.

Ordered unanimously,

THAT the Thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Dr. FINCH for his Sermon preached in Favour of this Institution; and that the Doctor be earnestly requested to publish the same.

W. HAWES, REGISTER.

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PRE-

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY

Nov. 17, 1878.

Order of Proceedings

THAT the Treasurer of this Society
be given to the Rev. Dr. FINCH for
his sermon preached in favour of
this Institution; and that the Deacons
be authorized to request to publish the

W. H. A. W. E. B. DUBOIS.

A. P. R. E.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
P A T R O N,
AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE:

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF STAMFORD,
P R E S I D E N T,

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, HONOURABLE,
AND MOST RESPECTABLE

LORD BEAUCHAMP, M. P.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE,

PHILIP PUSEY,

SIR JOSEPH ANDREWS, BART.

MR. ALDERMAN SAWBRIDGE, M. P.

MR. ALDERMAN SKINNER,

J. HAWKINS BROWNE, ESQ. M. P.

W. HEBERDEN, M. D. F. R. AND A. SS.

J. C. LETTSOM, M. D. F. R. AND A. SS.

ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.

GUSTAVUS A. KEMPENFELT, ESQ.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS;

AND TO DR. HAWES, REGISTER,
OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY;

AS A MARK OF ESTEEM:

THE FOLLOWING DISCOURSE IS INSCRIBED

BY HIS MAJESTY'S MOST DEVOTED SUBJECT,

AND THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

R A T R O N

AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

PRESENTED

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

AND MOST RESPECTFULLY

JOHN HENSHAW, M. A.

LOVE WILLINGLY BE BOWED

WILLIAM TAYLOR

JOHN HENSHAW, M. A.

JOHN HENSHAW, M. A.

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OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE

AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

AND MOST RESPECTFULLY

JOHN HENSHAW, M. A.

THE HONOURABLE

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

Ὁ δ' ἄνθρωπος τῶν θείων τέχνων ἐκ
ἀπολείπειται.

Galen. Pergam. suaforia ad artes oratio.

THE recovery of health and the preservation of life have at all times been the great objects of professional science. Yet, strange it is that in some more striking circumstances, where active skill was most immediately required, the intellectual faculties have been dormant, and a kind of stupor thrown upon the mind by the very distress which it should have been earnest to alleviate. Calamitous events, productive of sudden

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death,

death, come under this description, and numberless lives may be supposed to have been lost in former ages merely for want of an attempt to save them. Instances of exertion in this respect were few, if *any*, so far as we know, 'till the present century, when in Holland this interesting call upon policy as well as humanity was properly regarded, and successfully carried into execution. In Germany, at Venice, at Paris, and in some other places, not only of Europe, but America, the same concern has very laudably discovered itself in the way of scientific relief. But, it may be said, without a boast, that the fullest display both of skill and success has been made in *England*, where such a systematic course of medical study, still in improving progress, is established as is
entitled

entitled to the highest praise, and should excite the emulous encouragement of all ranks of people,

The Expenditure of this Institution must be unavoidably large, in giving competent support to such a "labour of love." But who can refuse contributing to the accomplishment of ends so excellent, where power is present to do so, where every benefaction must be satisfactorily applied, and in providing for which the annual contribution of a Guinea will be thankfully accepted. In this, if in any case, Christians must be "cheerful Givers," and the free circulation of such aids cannot but exalt, still more than it already is, our national character of **BENEFICENCE**,

A SERMON

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tribution of a Guinea will be thank-
fully accepted. In this it is my
case, Christians must be "cheerful
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such aids cannot but stand, still more
than is already its own rational cha-
racter of benevolence.

A SERMON

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S E R M O N.

LUKE, Ch. VII. Ver. 13, 14, 15.

WHEN THE LORD SAW HER, HE HAD COMPASSION
ON HER, AND SAID TO HER, WEEP NOT.

AND HE CAME, AND TOUCHED THE BIER, AND
THEY WHO BARE HIM, STOOD STILL; AND
HE SAID, YOUNG MAN, I SAY UNTO THEE,
ARISE.

AND HE, WHO WAS DEAD, SAT UP; AND BEGAN
TO SPEAK; AND HE DELIVERED HIM TO HIS
MOTHER.

THE great advantage peculiar to the
Christian religion is, that, in addi-
tion to the clearness of its precepts, and
the sanction of its commands, it is en-
forced

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forced by an example the lustre of which, with an almost compulsive influence, attracts the notice and invites the imitation of mankind.

There is not an affection planted in the soul, which is left uninterested, or can escape impression, whilst we reflect upon the excellencies of the one, or look to the superiority of the other with that concern, which is natural to the human mind when contemplating our own happiness, or the happiness of our fellow-creatures.

Even in cases where impossibility forbids a sameness of action, there may be something to inspire us with emulous sympathy, and stimulate us to such an exertion of our best faculties as is at once honorable to ourselves, and beneficial to others.

Thus, in respect to that very affecting narrative, with which the text is connected, it must be vain to attempt following Him to the utmost of communicating and restoring
ing

ing mercy, to whom all power was given without check or limitation. But it is far from being so to imitate His divine example in the practicable part of social love, by studying, to the extremest pitch of mortal science, to relieve distress with the like zeal, and the like tenderness, wherever it meets us, or wherever we can find it, in all its vastly diversified forms.

To raise the dead, when the vital union is dissolved, and "the silver cord is broken," when the King of terrors has completely struck his stroke, was the prerogative of "God manifest in the flesh," justifying his pretensions as Messiah to the world. But it is a privilege granted to man, whilst at awful distance he beholds this stupendous display of transcendent excellence, to act upon a corresponding principle in the pursuit of the best purposes to the accomplishment of the most desirable ends.

The most valuable of all ambition, that of being and doing good, must, like every thing human, have its bounds. But, when it is enough distinguished by activity, its scope is large, and its attainments may be splendid, noble, delightful.

I shall therefore, whilst we keep in view that striking occurrence of Gospel History before us, call your attention to such of its particulars as may lead to reflections profitably subservient to the institution in which our wishes are embarked, and which, from its PECULIAR MERIT, claims an extended as well as liberal support.

Compassion is the natural offspring of the human heart, when not alienated from itself, and sunk into abandoned insensibility. To exert it in some way or other is hardly avoidable in a world so circumstanced as this is, where calamity and distress are the ordinary appendages of our condition, and continually presenting themselves to our sight.

fight. Yet, if we look into the unenlightened ages, and see what degrees of influence this hath maintained amongst the less civilized part of mankind, we shall find, very often, strange impediments to the freedom of its course, and sometimes a conduct directly the reverse of what should seem to be its most suitable impulses and impressions. Happily we, upon whom Revelation shines with a fullness of instructive guidance, are guarded against all failure of attention in this respect; and, from knowing what the discoveries of it in God himself are for the benefit and salvation of a race of creatures, otherwise by their criminal infatuation undone, we feel natural affection, thus encouraged in its propensities by a consideration almost irresistibly persuasive, bringing our thoughts "into captivity to the obedience of Christ." For what inference can be more obvious, or more justly applicable than this, "if God so loved us, we ought also," in every possible way of succour and relief, "to love one another." An obli-

obligation of this sort derived from inward bias, or from conjectural apprehension of its acceptableness to some ruling power above us, whom we ignorantly worship, can never be equally operative with that, which gratitude to redeeming love inspires, and a sense of our own eternal rescue rivets in the soul. I do not mean by this distinction to insinuate that they, who have not our advantages, are lost to the feelings of compassion, or that they do not, in some way or other, exert theirs; but that it is not likely they should do so with the same uniformity, propriety, and good effect. Indeed, it does not appear from any information hitherto acquired of the conduct and professed principles of mankind, still wonderfully diversified as they are, that, until the Sun of Righteousness illuminated the moral world, benevolence had gained its just ascendancy over corruption, prejudice, and illiberal restraint. Not only the Gentile, but the Jew, was defective in this most important point. The one from the infatuation of idolatry ;

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the other, not through want of knowledge or the regulation of that knowledge (for Moses and the Prophets abound with the finest lessons of kindness and mercy) but, in some measure, from their polity and constitution, and still more, from a self-contracted narrowness, which, in consequence of popular habit, had become the disgrace of their name and nation.—But, when Christ came to preach, in every sense, deliverance to the captive, whether of ignorance, or delusion, or sin, or death, that partition-wall, which unwarranted disgust had erected, was broken down, and the sons of Adam were called upon to unite in one common bond of affection, emulous to impart happiness where it is not, and to establish it where it is. Now it was, that the virtue of love, the Gospel term, for a completely cultivated humanity, broke forth as a morning without clouds, free from every prejudice, which might obscure its lustre, and from all restraint, which might lessen its worth. Now did the divine Jesus, with an energy expressive of his
supreme

Supreme excellence as One with the Father,
 discover this not only in precept and in-
 junction, as the leading principle of his re-
 ligion, and the distinguishing characteristic
 of its reality; but gave it force also in a
 vast diversity of affecting instances by his
 unparalleled, example. Which, that it
 might the more alarm and impress the
 world, was displayed by working what
 were in an appropriate sense the works of
 God; it being a very fair conclusion of Ni-
 codemus, that no man could do such works
 as he did unless God was with him. In
 respect to which we cannot but reflect,
 that though the wind and the sea were
 obedient to His voice, yet He was not so
 intent upon silencing these boisterous ele-
 ments, however instantaneously submissive,
 as upon alleviating the afflictions and re-
 moving the distresses of human Beings,
 curing their diseases, forgiving their sins,
 resolving their doubts, and, to shew his ex-
 treme tenderness for individuals as well as
 his solicitude for social good, raising their
 dead. This he did, from different motives,
 and

and at different opportunities, as cases happened to attract his unceasing vigilance for the comfort, or for the conviction of mankind; but always, and in every instance, upon the same principle of commiserating goodness, earnest to exert itself, often jointly for the redressing temporal grievance and spiritual distress, to soften obduracy of heart, to awaken unbelief, to fix attention, and, by the prevalence of peculiar authority thus discovered, to regenerate, to reform, to save the soul. Many are the acts of his all-controlling power, where this connected influence strikingly appears, and by which he is especially characterized as the Redeemer of the world. Observe this in that most astonishing transaction relative to Lazarus, where we find such an affecting intermixture of circumstances as cannot fail to captivate the heart, and furnish full employment for the understanding. His not being upon the spot, when his friend (so he condescendingly called him) expired, his backwardness in going to it, when entreated to come, his resist-

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ing

ing the urgent impatience of the lamenting sisters, and at last his resolution to go, when the body was buried and in quick advance to corruption, and upon his arrival his first reasoning with the importunate women, and then, having suggested how the glory of God was concerned in this stupendous event, miraculously accomplishing their wish by demanding the prisoner of death, "Lazarus, come forth!" What is all this, beyond the consolation administered to the mourners, but an appeal to the witnesses then present, and for ever after to them whom the narrative might reach, to us at this moment, that He, who as a man of sorrows had sympathetically wept, was the divine Person, who would hereafter be decisively triumphant, "when All, who are in the grave, shall hear his voice and come forth?" To this final and universal victory of the Son of God our reflections must lead us, if duly followed up, whenever we contemplate his omnipotence in this particular kind of its exertion. Thus, in the instance recorded

ed by St. Luke, when our Saviour upon his entry into Nain met the funeral procession of the widow's son, our thoughts are carried beyond that event, which is there effected by his gracious interposal, and, by a transition perfectly consistent with the word and design of God, we feel ourselves personally interested in very various views, but principally, as expectants of our own rising again at His call in the day already appointed for it. Here then occasion is given, not only to a pleasing retrospect as partakers in the widow's joy upon the restoration of her departed son, but to certain comfort in abatement of the dread of death, and to a just value of life by a steady concern for its preservation. In respect to which our Lord's example is marked by a complication of circumstances, not one of which should fail, so far as we can follow it, in our application. His feeling was instant, and so was his aid; the one was expressed with extreme tenderness, and the other was given with readiness and alacrity, and the young man, in

the presence of them who were carrying him as a breathless corpse to his burial, delivered with every token of kindness to his transported mother. If the calling to mind such a scene as this excites in us, as it surely must, admiration, delight, and hopeful expectation, what would have been its influence, had we seen an exertion of power thus transcending the bounds of created skill? Imagination is not competent to answer this question. It may best employ itself in looking forward to that hour, when we shall all, starting from the bed of death, be cotemporary candidates for the compassion of our Judge. Convinced however, upon evidence not to be controverted, that what we did not see was really done, we must, as others then did, glorify God for such a manifestation of his governing providence, and, whilst we proclaim its truth, imitate, as far as imitation can go, an example of divine love so addressed, with such commanding force, to the human understanding and the human heart. Our ability must act within

within bounds fixed in nature, and ordained by supreme wisdom. But the faculties, with which we are endowed, have all their objects and ends, to which they ought to be directed with a corresponding activity and earnestness. For our present state being, as a state of trial, preparatory to one of punishment or reward, our view is by the gospel dispensation so enlarged, assisted, and determined, and the means of our success as well as the nature of our conduct are so clearly represented, that no obligation can be more evident than ours is to cultivate continually, with unremitting diligence, our respective gifts and powers to the honour of God and the benefit of mankind. Employment in this way will never cease in a world so abounding with a variety of oppressive complaints. No difficulty can therefore arise from the want of opportunity to exercise and improve our talents, whatever they are in kind or number; but, it may require both "knowledge and judgement," whilst our Christian love wishes universally
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to display itself, to give a preference to objects, whose claims are most urgent, most commanding, and most deserving our notice. Distress, under every appearance, and in every degree, tends to excite and work upon our pity. But its extremities are apt to pierce and overwhelm the soul.

Disasters, especially where life is endangered and a sudden conflict with the last enemy ensues, call up collectively its affections, our fear, our hope, and our love, with piety to guard their reciprocal influence in a struggle, which reason fully warrants, and which religion will always earnestly approve. For, however glorious our prospect is beyond the grave, there is a voice, both within and without us, which loudly exhorts us to attend to the security of our present existence, and, not only, not wilfully by violence to shorten it, but to cherish it with assiduous vigilance, that we may the more effectually, as the instruments of his will, obey the
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providence, and promote the purposes of God. This great duty is, indeed, so founded in nature, and so enforced by the most authenticated arguments, that we must see and feel how it ought to operate not merely in regard to ourselves, but others, as well socially as individually, the INTEREST OF THE COMMUNITY being inseparably connected with THE LIVES OF ITS MEMBERS. It was a well digested persuasion of this most important truth, and a noble solicitude for exemplifying Christian benevolence, which produced AN INSTITUTION where the most pleasing theory is realized by a most successful practice. For it appears, that the HUMANE SOCIETY have in the course of fourteen years, under the protection of a graciously permissive and directing providence, preserved from the grasp of death, and restored to themselves, to their friends, and to the community, near thirteen hundred persons, including eight lately recovered from suffocation*.

* See Appendix, No. 4.

In testimony of which happily substantiated report there is now before us this delightful band of our fellow-creatures, whose incorruptible souls, gratefully recollecting a continuation of vital union with their corruptible bodies, “magnify the Lord, and rejoice in God their Saviour *.”

What emotions must it excite in ourselves, when we think of the load of sorrows removed by, and the many comforts

* A considerable number of men, women, and children, who had been restored by the Medical Assistants of this valuable Institution, attended Divine Service, and were placed in the front pews of the gallery; so that the congregation might behold the living fruits of the Humane Society. If we are struck with admiration at the productions of genius, in which the artist captivates us by an imitation of nature, and teaches canvas or marble to resemble animation, with what rapture must enlarged and benevolent minds view the corporeal faculties actually restored, the cheeks again blooming with undiminished lustre, and the countenance replete with gratitude to those who have been the happy instruments of resuscitation!

derived

rived from such a deliverance of them, "who were ready to perish," when we see infants restored to a fond mother's embraces, the nearest and dearest relatives brought back to one another, the parental, conjugal, domestic, social ties, continued to a period more distant, and all participating in enjoyment as well as contributing to usefulness, from which, if neglected, they had been prematurely separated for ever.

One class of sufferers there is, whose obligation to this plan of merciful science is inexpressible, the frantic and melancholy mad, who driven by unaccountable but always pitiable impulse, whatever be its source, aim in the dark moment of reason's, and therefore of religion's desertion, at effecting their own perdition, whilst they rush precipitately into an eternal state not duely prepared, because in the very act disobedient to His will, to give in their accounts and to meet their God. Here probably, and it may be so in other instances, their debt of gratitude is augmented

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to a vast amount, the reprieve thus obtained being made instrumental to the benefit of the whole man*.

The different description of persons, who may be relieved and restored in this way, is, indeed, not easy to be ascertained, since the contingencies incident to our frame, especially in employments most hazardous, and most interesting to society, are so many and so various. It is the singular glory of our day, that no malady is unnoticed, nor its remedy unprovided; and it is a just as well as satisfactory reflection, that medical skill keeps pace in its progress with

* Eternal Salvation as well as temporal rescue, is attended to by the *Humane Society*.—The Honourable PHILIP PUSEY and Dr. LETTSOM, Vice Presidents, having presented the Society with handsome donations, in order that a BIBLE, a COMMON PRAYER, and a RELIGIOUS BOOK, be presented to every person restored from *apparent death*; the Directors hope, by the farther assistance of other well-disposed persons, to continue a plan which may be productive of the most happy consequences to those whose lives have been so fortunately preserved.

national

national benevolence and abounding compassion, in no provision more conspicuous, in none more laudable, in none, perhaps, so instantaneously efficacious, as in this wisely adopted and happily fostered institution.

Its more extended prevalence, especially in our maritime towns, our inland navigation counties, and where employments tending to suffocation are carried on, is earnestly, one may say, devoutly to be wished. For the adventurous seaman and industrious artificer, who contribute, not only to the profit of the opulent, but to the support of national dignity, must have a first claim to our protection, and, particularly, to our best endeavours for the security of their most valuable lives. None, indeed, of our fellow-creatures, whatever their station or relation, their condition or employment, may be, are excluded from the comprehensive aim of this most benevolent undertaking; nor is any thing wanted in addition to human science and

divine blessing but an enlargement of contribution and universal countenance. The more effectually to engage which attention there is one motive of a peculiar kind, in our day peculiarly urgent; I mean, the loss of members to the community by the hand of justice, to which extreme dissoluteness and abandoned rapacity consign their numberless captives. With this sad truth in our recollection we should be earnest, upon a seriously patriotic principle, to exert to the utmost every faculty for rescuing from death those helpless objects, who are overwhelmed by sudden calamity and irresistible distress. This, surely, is a saving to the state, which not only merits the good man's kindness, but the wise man's care. As an encouragement to the display of which friendly union it should be sufficient to point to the names of men equally famous in their generation for scientific attainment, and benevolent sympathy, who countenance this excellent work under the AUSPICIOUS INFLUENCE OF MAJESTY ITSELF to enforce and adorn the example.

example. There is a reflection still behind, upon which it would be as painful as it is unprofitable to enlarge, farther than it may tend to alarm our vigilance, and more strenuously animate our endeavours; the undiscerning negligence, and stupid supineness, through which, it is too probable, many have been hurried to an untimely grave, when there was no good Samaritan ready to fan the unextinguished spark, or to put that pendulum in motion, whose vibration was obstructed, but not destroyed. To know the exact boundary between life and death, is beyond our reach; and when once the stop is made, no power except that which is miraculous can avail. But why should we stagger, because we know only in part, through unbelief? Our conception, our birth, our life, and almost all things within and without us, are MYSTERIES in some sense or other from the Sun in the firmament to the Lily in the field; and so will be our death until that transporting instant arrives, when we "shall know even as we are known."

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With a view to which fulness of conviction St. Paul's predictive assurance is, "Behold
 "I shew you a mystery, we shall not all
 "sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a
 "moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at
 "the last trump! For the trumpet shall
 "sound, and the dead shall be raised incor-
 "ruptible."

Compassion therefore, natural as it is to us, and exemplified as it was in the Lord of life, especially in reference to a deliverance from death, is a principle, upon which we can in no case act without the fullest self-approbation. But in this, when an inhabitant is, as it were, brought back to the world, and occasion given to the removal of grief, to the communication of joy, to the circulation of comfort, and the recovery of social and substantial good, there is every reason for being satisfied with, and even applauding, conduct so founded in and enforced by that of our divine Redeemer. For the exercise of benevolence, which he thought
 worthy

worthy of the sanction of A MIRACLE, may well be to us, who act within CERTAIN LIMITS, which created ability cannot pass, an alarming incitement to the exertion of human skill, under the direction and with the support of an all-governing God. How far He will permit this to go, or at what exact point He may stop its aim, whether any new discoveries may be made still more subservient to His glory, it is impossible to decide. We are sure that the vital union between soul and body, however protracted by the art of man under the permissive influence of divine power, will sooner or later be dissolved. The sentence is passed, "it is appointed to men once to die." A respite may happen, but the execution is certain, for there can be no discharge from this debt to the justice of God. A present release therefore is to be considered as an enhancement of obligation to improve the remaining time, and the most awefull call upon our dependence, our gratitude, and our zeal. Most of us, who have been attentive to events relative to ourselves, must
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be sensible (and ought to be most thankfully so) of interpositions, deliverances, and supports, by which our lives have been extended to their present period, and without which we should have fallen an early sacrifice to our blindness or imprudence. But to you, whose escapes have been so marvellously distinguished by the more sudden transitions from an apparently dying moment to awakening life, from gloom to gladness, from senselessness to the feelings of comfort, from the extremity of distress to ease and safety, this concluding reflection is so adapted, and must so operate upon your hearts, that you cannot forbear looking forward to your great, your unavoidable change, which no human power can avert, I trust, in a transport of hopeful expectation, knowing that your “REDEEMER liveth, and that he “will stand at the last day upon the earth.” This is a glorious event settled in its order and connection under the administration of the Kingdom of God. In the consummation of which all our dearest interests

terests are embarked; when this transitory existence, with its intermixture of cares, and disquietudes, and enjoyments, shall vanish away; when the lamentations of life and the dread of death shall be no more; when the joys of Heaven, and the glories of an immortal state, shall open to our enraptured sight; when the eyes of them, who had by seasonable succour been enabled to see out of obscurity, shall bear witness to their benefactors; when the ear, once restored to its natural function by their vigilant sympathy, shall, in the accents of unceasing love, bless them; when the applauding Judge shall make their case his own, "inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these ye have done it to me;" when all who are in the graves, all who have been subject to the fury of the elements, however divided or dispersed, shall come forth; when nature, and the powers planted in nature, shall surrender to the sovereignty of Omnipotence, upon the final proclamation hereafter to be made by THE VOICE OF THE ARCHANGEL, AND THE TRUMP OF GOD.

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A P P E N D I X.

N^o I.

REFLECTIONS ON PREMATURE DEATH,

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PREMATURE INTERMENT.

By DR. H A W E S.

IT has been proved, beyond a doubt, that in various instances of apparent sudden death, and even in CERTAIN DISEASES, a suspension of the vital powers may take place, independent of the absolute extinction of life; and it is now an established maxim, that *the coldness of the body, the frigidity of the limbs, and the abolition of the external senses,* are very dubious and fallacious signs of death. It is not, then, to be wondered at, that the absurd and pernicious

cious custom of laying-out the bodies of persons supposed to be dead, as soon as *respiration* ceases, should have occasioned the *premature dissolution* of great numbers of the human race. For it is a melancholy fact, corroborated by daily observation, that, on the appearance of death, the sick chamber is generally deserted by friends and relatives; and the apparently dead, though often *living body*, consigned to the care of those who are least anxious for the preservation of life: the consequence is, that *the bed-cloaths are immediately removed, the body exposed to the air, and the vital spark for ever extinguished.*

In order to guard mankind against the fallacious appearances of death, those circumstances will be mentioned, in which its resemblance may frequently occur; and the writer hopes that this address, dictated by motives of philanthropy, will have its due weight with the publick; since, from a proper attention to the following observations, *children may be restored to their fond parents, and valuable members of* the

the community to their useful and active pursuits in life.

1st. In APOPLEXIES, TRANCES, SYNCOPE, and FITS, arising from violent agitation of the mind, and terminating in apparent death, the return of life may be every now and then effected by the *attendance* of skilful practitioners.

2d. CONVULSIONS have caused an immense number of children to be prematurely committed to the grave ; and it is a pleasing truth, that, in consequence of LECTURES ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION, *many of the infant race* have been restored to life.

3d. On OPIUM, or SPIRITS producing a state of insensibility, and the appearance of death, *immediate judicious advice* may rescue numbers from an untimely grave *.

* A young man who was apparently dead in consequence of drinking a large quantity of spirits ; and another person in an apparent state of death, who had, in a fit of despondence, swallowed half an ounce of solid opium, were both recovered by the means recommended by the Humane Society. See the Case 5, No. 4. of this Appendix.

4th.

4th. PERSONS ADVANCED IN YEARS, in consequence of profuse evacuations, often become so debilitated as to fall into an apparent state of death; but medical means, instantaneously applied, have even in such cases brought about resuscitation.

5th. MALIGNANT and NERVOUS FEVERS, and the CONFLUENT SMALL-POX, often terminate in a state, which bears so close an affinity to that of death, as to deceive the attendants, and induce them to send for the undertaker; when, on the first suspension of the vital powers, the succours of the medical art would often be productive of the return of life.

The principal circumstances, in which the state of apparent death may take place, have been described; it is therefore hoped *humanity*, and *natural affection*, will so far prevail, as to induce relatives and friends to consult the FACULTY on the *appearance of death* in consequence of apoplexy, syncope, trances, the convulsions of infants, &c. as by such a conduct the most valuable lives may be preserved.

N^o II.ON GENERAL
RECEIVING HOUSESFOR THE RECOVERY OF THE
APPARENTLY DEAD.

IT is my misfortune to observe, that on *sudden death* happening in the public streets, in consequence of apoplexy and various other circumstances, which in a moment arrest the vital functions, too often the consideration of *inconvenience* overcomes the dictates of humanity, and no friendly door is open to receive the body; or if there is, the attendants are not acquainted with the plan of Resuscitation. And as the Gentlemen of the Faculty are now situated, they have not an opportunity of affording that assistance, in cases of sudden

sudden and accidental death, which otherwise by their attention, skill, and humanity, they might often effect. When Medical Men are applied to on such melancholy occasions, they are always introduced to a scene of confusion; and have to regret the want of necessary and proper assistance, to effect the recovery of such distressed objects.

The necessity of *General Receiving Houses*, where an apparatus and every thing requisite to support the philanthropic efforts of the Faculty could be readily furnished, appears therefore evident to demonstration. And the best means of establishing such Asylums would be an interference of the Legislature. It is an object worthy of their consideration as a politic Christian Assembly, in order to prevent the premature death and interment of the human race. At the aforesaid houses, all necessary instruments, forming a regular and compleat apparatus for the immediate use of the Faculty, should be deposited, cupping instruments, a warm bath, or, in lieu thereof, water kept constantly heated with bathing tubs of different sizes, beds
for

for the reception of bodies, various remedies, and every other necessary aid, should be in readiness for commencing the process of restoring animation. But till the time arrives that permanent establishments can be formed for this benevolent purpose; our Hospitals and Dispensaries should ever be open for the reception of the drowned or otherwise suffocated, as well as for casualties.—The Governors of the Chester Infirmary, Whitehaven Dispensary, and the City of Corke, have set a noble example; as their public Institution is called the **CORKE DISPENSARY and HUMANE SOCIETY** *; and it is to be hoped that on the establishing of Hospitals or Dispensaries for the various calamities of mankind, the cure of the sick and the recovery of the apparently dead will in future be blended; by which means every person restored to health, and every life restored, will be adding fresh laurels to the friends of Humanity.

* Vide Reports of the Humane Society for 1785 and 1786.

The ingenious and learned Dr. *Rush*, in an oration delivered before the *American Philosophical Society*, held in *Philadelphia*, observes,—“ Let us recollect the success
 “ of philosophy in lessening the number,
 “ and mitigating the violence, of incurable
 “ diseases. But medicine has done more.
 “ It has penetrated the deep and gloomy
 “ abyss of death, and acquired fresh ho-
 “ nours in his cold embraces. Witness
 “ the many hundred people who have
 “ lately been brought to life by the suc-
 “ cessful efforts of the *HUMANESOCIETIES*,
 “ now established in many parts of *Europe*,
 “ and in some parts of *America*.”



METHOD OF TREATMENT.

The DIRECTORS of the Humane Society recommend the Use of the following plain Methods of Treatment for the Recovery of DROWNED Persons ; which are applicable also in the Various other Cases of sudden or APPARENT Death ; whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulsive Fits, intense Cold, Suffocation by Damps, or noxious Vapours proceeding from Coal-mines, the confined Air of Wells, Cisterns, Caverns, the Must of fermenting Liquors ; and likewise by the tremendous STROKE of LIGHTNING.

I. **A**S soon as the patient is taken out of the water, the wet cloaths, if the person is not naked at the time of the accident, should be taken off with all possible expedition on the spot (unless some

convenient house be *very* near), and a great-coat or two, or some blankets if convenient, should be wrapped round the body.

II. The patient is to be thus carefully conveyed in the arms of three or four men, or on a bier, to the *nearest* public or other house, where a good fire, if in the winter season, and a warm bed, can be made ready for its reception. As the body is conveying to this place, *great attention is to be paid to the position of the head*; it *must* be kept supported in a natural and easy posture, and not suffered to hang down.

III. In cold or moist weather, the patient is to be laid on a mattrafs or bed before the fire, but not too near, or in a moderately heated room: in warm and sultry weather, on a bed only. The body is then to be wrapped as expeditiously as possible with a blanket, and thoroughly dried with warm coarse cloths or flannels.

IV. In Summer or sultry weather too much air cannot be admitted. For this reason it will be necessary to set open the
win-

windows and doors, as *cool refreshing air* is of the greatest importance in the process of resuscitation.

V. Not more than six persons are to be present to apply the proper means; a greater number will be useless, and may retard, or totally prevent, the restoration of life, by rendering the air of the apartment unwholesome. It will be necessary, therefore, to request the absence of those who attend merely from motives of *curiosity*.

VI. It will be proper for one of the assistants, with a pair of bellows of the common size, applying the pipe a little way up one nostril, to blow with some force, in order to introduce air into the lungs; at the same time the other nostril and the mouth are to be closed by another assistant, whilst a third person *gently* presses the chest with his hands, after the lungs are observed to be inflated. By pursuing this process, the noxious and stagnant vapours will be expelled, and natural breathing imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large, the air may be blown in at
the

the mouth, the nostrils at the same time being closed, so that it may not escape that way: but the lungs are more easily filled, and *natural breathing* better imitated, by blowing up the nostril.

VII. Let the body be *gently* rubbed with common salt, or with flannels, sprinkled with spirits, as rum or geneva *.—A warming-pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may be *lightly* moved up and down the back. Fomentations of hot brandy are to be applied to the *pit of the stomach*, loins, &c. and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, heated tiles covered with flannel, or hot bricks, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body. The temples may be rubbed with spirits of hartshorn, and the nostrils now and then tickled with a feather; and *snuff*, or *eau de luce*, should be occasionally applied.

* Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, in a letter to the Register, advises, as a potent and active Stimulus, the *Patent Mustard*, moistened with Spirits.

VIII.

VIII. Tobacco fumes should be thrown up the fundament; if a *fumigator* be not at hand, the common pipe may answer the purpose. The operation should be frequently performed, as it is of importance; for the good effects of this process have been experienced in a variety of instances of suspended animation. But, should the application of tobacco-smoke in this way not be immediately convenient, or other impediments arise, clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up with advantage.

IX. When these means have been employed a considerable time without success, and any brewhouse or warm bath can be readily obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains, for three or four hours.

If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two healthy persons. The salutary effects of the natural vital warmth, conveyed in this manner, have

have been proved in a variety of successful cases.

X. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body is to be well shaken every ten minutes, in order to render the *process of animation* more certainly successful; and children, in particular, are to be much agitated, by taking hold of their legs and arms frequently and for a continuance of time. In various instances, agitation has forwarded the recovery of boys who have been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

XI. *If there be any signs of returning life*, such as sighing, gasping, or convulsive motions, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered; and if the act of swallowing is returned, then a cordial of warm brandy or wine may be given in small quantities and frequently repeated.

XII. ELECTRICITY may be tried by the judicious and skilful, as its application neither prevents nor retards the various modes of recovery already recommended; but, on the other hand, will most probably

tend to render the other means employed more certainly and more expeditiously efficacious.—This stimulus bids fair to prove an important auxiliary in cases of suspended animations; and therefore deserves the serious regard and attention of the Faculty.

The methods which have been fully described, are to be employed with vigour for *three hours*, or upwards, although no favourable circumstances should arise; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been RESTORED TO LIFE by *resolution* and *perseverance*.

BLEEDING is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to the resuscitating art.

G

N. B

N. B. SUSPENDED ANIMATION, or, in other words, *apparent* death, may be occasioned by a variety of causes; the springs of life may be stopped in a moment, or become inactive from some external accident or internal derangement. The vital powers may remain in a dormant state, even for hours, in consequence of debility and relaxation in various diseases. In all suspended states of the system, the various methods above mentioned, are recommended to be commenced *immediately*; and every other resuscitating plan that medical sagacity may at the moment suggest. It is earnestly hoped that in future no persons under the appearances of death be laid out for twelve hours in the summer, and twenty-four hours in the winter season; but, on the other hand, that the most humane attention be paid to the apparent corpse by relatives and friends: the writer makes use of the words *apparent corpse*, as he well knows that persons of all ages in such circumstances, have been permitted by Providence to have their pulse re-act, their breathing restored, and the vital functions perform their salutary offices.

N^o IV.

*A Brief Selection of Extraordinary Cases
of recovery from apparent Death; from
the Reports of the Humane Society.*

*From SUFFOCATION, by Mr.
WILLIAMS of Swansea,*

To the REGISTER, Dated Aug. 21, 1787.

“ **M**R. D. Hopkins and myself were
“ called to the Colliery of John
“ Smith, Esq. where a dreadful explosion
“ of the Inflammable air happened; it was
“ heard like that of several cannon, and
“ at the moment killed five of the cutters,
“ **FOURTEEN MEN** agreed to go into the
“ pit to get up the remains of their fellow-
“ labourers; but remaining a long time the
“ agents suspected that the sulphureous air
“ had suffocated them (which was unfortu-
“ nately the case): some more of the Colliers
“ went down, and brought them up, appa-
“ rently lifeless; there was no pulse, nor
“ breathing, and their bodies were dead cold.

G 2

“ The

“ The judicious plan of the HUMANE
 “ SOCIETY was vigorously pursued for an
 “ hour, when we discovered signs of re-
 “ turning life in several of our suffocated
 “ patients, and by a long perseverance we
 “ were so fortunate as to restore EIGHT
 “ OF THE COLLIERS to their wives and
 “ children. Messrs. David, John, and Ed.
 “ Martin *Agents*, and several Gentlemen
 “ rendered us every kind assistance. The
 “ names of the men restored to life are,
 “ *T. Sims, D. Jones, J. Evans, J. Rees,*
 “ *E. Hobson, W. Morgan, W. Rose, and*
 “ *James King.*

“ THOMAS WILLIAMS, } Surgeons.”
 “ DAVID HOPKINS, }

* * * The General Court of Directors unanimously re-
 solved that a certain sum should be sent to the men who had
 brought up the bodies, and had likewise assisted in the re-
 covery of the above eight persons. The restoration of so
 many industrious Colliers to their numerous families are
 amongst the blessed consequences of the Humane Society.

The Honorary Medal was voted to Mr. WILLIAMS,
 which was deposited in the hands of Mr. Gething, one of
 the cashiers of the Bank, in order to be conveyed to that
 Gentleman at Swansea.

It may be observed on the present occasion that MEDALS
 have been frequently struck in honour of those, who have,
 by fire and sword, laid waste provinces, and depopulated
 kingdoms ; but surely such a tribute of public approbation
 more properly belongs to the Benefactors and Preservers
 of the Human Race.

ADDRESSED

ADDRESSED to DR. LETTSOM, V. P.
and TREASURER.

S I R,

ON Monday the third instant, *Rice Williamson* and his son came to buy potters ware, at the manufactory of Messrs. Bell and Thursfield, in the parish of Benthall, and county of Salop. Being greatly fatigued with coming a tedious journey of twenty-seven miles, through exceeding bad roads, and a very deep snow ; and being unwilling to be at the expence of resting at an inn, they contented themselves with lodging in a place called (by the Potters) the Smokehouse. The air at this time was intensely cold, and as the poor creatures understood no more of Physick than they did of philosophy, they apprehended that the smoke would be less injurious than the cold piercing *air*, and therefore shut themselves up close in this *warm smokey apartment* ;
and

and when I was sent for early on Tuesday morning, they had all the *symptoms* of *suffocation* upon them, and were for some time without sense or motion, and apparently dead. I ordered them to be taken to a Public-house in the neighbourhood, kept by a poor widow, who very humanely accommodated them with a warm and comfortable bed, and other conveniencies.

On using the efficacious plans prescribed by the HUMANE SOCIETY, for a considerable time, the son breathed, and spoke a little on Tuesday evening, but the father continued very dangerously ill, and could not speak till the day following. They continued very weak for five or six days, but I have the pleasure at this time to inform you, that they are both perfectly recovered.

Broseley. THOMAS ROWLEY.

From

From LIGHTNING,

By JOHN MILWARD, Esq. M. A.

Addressed to DR. HAWES.

A YOUTH on his return from Hackney to his master's house in Norton Folgate, was overtaken on the road by a violent storm, and deprived in a moment, by a stroke of *lightning*, of every appearance of sensibility.—An hour and an half elapsed before Mr. Milward attended, and applied the various judicious means of resuscitation recommended by the Humane Society; which after three hours perseverance and earnest exertions reproduced the action of the vital organs, and a gradual return of health.

Rev. SETH THOMPSON, in his anniversary sermon, observes,—“ Many in the dark
 “ ages of ignorance and superstition, and
 “ some

“ some in these our more enlightened
 “ days of religion and philosophy, have
 “ looked up to the warring elements, as
 “ visibly displaying the *anger* of the DEITY,
 “ and on that account they have forborne,
 “ what they deemed at least a vain, if not
 “ a presumptuous attempt to restore any
 “ life, which God himself, they thought,
 “ with his own right hand, and in the
 “ midst of his mighty wrath, had taken—
 “ —And others their are, and have been,
 “ who with more candour and better
 “ judgement, have thought those whom
 “ God had taken away with a stroke, in
 “ the midst of all those terrors, the *favou-*
 “ *rites of Heaven.*

“ Perhaps, it was the will of PROVI-
 “ DENCE, to give all men, by this striking
 “ instance, a full conviction, that the hu-
 “ man body, though apparently dead, nay,
 “ a long time dead, may still be capable
 “ of *re-animation*: perhaps, to lead them,
 “ by that conviction, to make themselves
 “ acquainted with all the proper proper
 “ means of restoring life; perhaps, to
 “ shew

“ shew the necessity of putting a stop to
 “ that pernicious custom of *premature in-*
 “ *terment*, which precludes all hope and
 “ possibility of a recovery. Perhaps, for
 “ some such reasons as these, undoubtedly
 “ for good and gracious reasons, a BEING,
 “ of infinite wisdom, and infinite mercy,
 “ deferred his blessing on the means applied
 “ for restoring life, in the case above, till
 “ after a long and persevering application.”

To the COMMITTEE of the
 H U M A N E S O C I E T Y.

HAVING had various opportunities
 of observing your generous exertions for
 the purpose of preserving human beings
 from dissolution, and restoring latent ani-
 mation, I think it incumbent upon me to
 lay before you the subsequent case of a
 youth who was apparently struck dead by
lightning.

H

Being

Being under way near the west rocks abreast of Harwich, at seven o'clock in the evening, the 27th of July, there came on a very heavy squall, accompanied with much rain, and violent thunder and lightning.—Providentially no person happened to be at this instant a-mid-ships, except a lad, who, being sick from a first voyage, was lying under the long-boat's side over the main hatches. The boy was struck motionless, and observing his hat to be rent in pieces, we concluded he was killed, but by proper applications he came to himself in about an hour.—For my own part, what with the continuance of the storm, the vapour arising from the hold, and the sight of the boy, to all appearance dead at our feet, I confess that I fully expected inevitable destruction.

I trust, Sir, that this remarkable recovery may operate as an encouragement to similar exertions in others of a like nature; and hope that their labours may prove equally successful.

THOMAS JACKSON.

ADDRESSED

ADDRESSED to DR. H A W E S.

AS an instance of the great necessity of the Faculty not giving up all hopes of resuscitation on the appearance of death, permit me to state the subsequent case.—I was called to a man who had been struck with *lightning*. The electric fire first fell upon the roof of a house, and was conducted to the extremity of the tiles, under which he was passing, by a sheeting of lead.—The person was to all appearance dead, there being no perceptible signs of respiration or circulation; he had received no external injury. I employed the various modes of treatment which you had recommended; and, in about half an hour, feeble signs of respiration became perceptible, and he was immediately seized with strong convulsions, attended with efforts to vomit; upon which I ordered a mild emetic, and the convulsions gradually declined. In about eight hours he recovered his speech, and in a day or two was perfectly restored to life and health.

H 2

I have

I have been called to many cases of sudden death, without proving successful, which induced me to attend your lectures on SUSPENDED ANIMATION, though very inconvenient to me in my extensive practice and distant situation. I am bound, however, in justice to declare that my trouble has been *amply compensated* by the improvement and satisfaction I thereby received. To you, Sir, the world is much indebted for your researches into this new and important branch of Medical instruction.

THOMAS HAYNES.

* * * In a severe thunder storm, a house in Gray's-Inn was struck with lightning, and an elderly person thrown with violence from his chair, and taken up for dead. In this hopeless state Electricity was performed; by which remedy the man was at length restored to life.—See Dr. FOTHERGILL's Hints on Animation, in the third Edition of an Address to the King and Parliament.

INTENSE

INTENSE COLD.

*An extraordinary recovery from apparent
Death, by Intense Cold,*

By Mr. SHERIFF, M. A.

AN apprentice of Mr. Bower's, with others, in an open boat from Gravesend, were overtaken by a violent storm from the north-east, accompanied with a fall of snow; at Erith the boy dropped from the bench insensible, and on being brought to Deptford, the by-standers looked upon him as irrecoverably lost, and in their usual language told his Master, "*he is dead enough.*" A quarter of an hour elapsed before Mr. Sheriff could attend; who observes, the countenance displayed *the strongest marks of dissolution* I ever remember to have seen.—No pulsation or breathing could be perceived—In addition to the usual plan recommended by the *Humane Society*; the application of snow appeared

appeared remarkably efficacious—At length the breathing, pulsation, &c. returned; and in about an hour and a half *life* was restored.

After perusing the above, there is great reason to hope, that at a future period the body of some traveller (who has missed his way in pathless fields of snow, and who has been obliged to sink under the anguish of a tortured mind, and the severity of the storm) may fall in the way of *some member of the Humane Society, or friend to Humanity*; who will not leave it to be bleached in the northern blast; but who, *unawed* by the strong appearances of death, will *attempt* a similar mode of treatment to that, which, in the present instance, has been attended with the most happy success.

* * * Three Persons apparently dead by the awful and tremendous stroke of Lightning; and their lives restored by Mess. MILWARD, HAYNES, and JACKSON; and the above happy instance of success by Mr. SHERIFF, demonstratively prove that Resuscitation is as practicable, as in those of the suffocated, the strangled, or the drowned.

From H A N G I N G.

By Mr. CHURCH, of *Farningham.*

S I R,

HAPPY in being instrumental in restoring a fellow-creature, and wishing to promote your laudable institution, I am induced to acquaint you with the particulars of a youth who was discovered hanging in a stable. Several persons of veracity declared it must have been *twenty minutes* since the horrid act had been committed.

The body had the strongest appearances of dissolution, the face, &c. was livid, and neither respiration, pulsation, nor sensation, could be perceived. I requested the people, whom curiosity had assembled, to leave the apartment, and only the necessary assistants to remain: the windows were opened. The process of re-animation, as recommended by the *Humane Society*, was commenced and vigorously pursued; so that by a perseverance in the various means for
half

half an hour, the breathing became perceptible, though laborious and convulsive; a feeble pulse returned, attended with spasms, succeeded by universal convulsions, which continued for three hours: my patient now opened his eyes, with the strongest symptoms of delirium. It appeared to me at this time proper, as the power of deglutition had returned, to get down small and repeated doses of a volatile cordial medicine; and in about half an hour a copious discharge from the stomach ensued, which produced temporary debility, and a comfortable sleep for six hours; when on waking he was perfectly recovered. The youth is at this time a living monument of the utility of the *Humane Society*.

J. M. CHURCH.

*** On the instant he had hanged himself his feelings were as follow:—"When strangling he
 "experienced a sense of suffocation, and most violent
 "pain; to this darkness succeeded; he then seemed
 "to be surrounded with a blaze of fire, and become
 "totally insensible; not having the least recollection
 "of any thing that afterwards occurred, till his
 "life was perfectly restored."

MR.

MR. CARTER of SHREWSBURY

to the

R E G I S T E R.

WHEN I got to the place, the man who cut the object down stated to me, that, when he cut the string, she sunk about an inch, and was quite motionless; that it was very tight about the neck, was made with a running noose, and nearly covered in some places by the swelling of the parts; that her tongue projected about an inch, was much swelled and of a livid colour, and that she was to all appearance quite dead—But by resolute perseverance in the means recommended by the *Humane Society*, in about four hours she was restored to life, with which pleasing event I have now the happiness to acquaint you.

There were upwards of one hundred spectators, who had the satisfaction of seeing the proper means employed which fortunately restored the young woman alive to her disconsolate friends.

JOHN CARTER.

I

* * * Many

*** Many persons in a desponding state have hung themselves, and though, on being cut down, the appearances of death were so strong as to render by-standers inattentive to their recovery, yet the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, on being informed of such melancholy events, have in the most benevolent manner commenced and successfully employed the means of Resuscitation. Such philanthropic exertions have not only restored animation, but also a composed and serene state of mind.

From Mr. SCOTT to Dr. HAWES.

X. W. X. of the parish of Newington, on Thursday morning last was found hanging by the neck, and when cut down was supposed to be dead; the person who cut her down is a respectable character, and immediately applied for my assistance. I could not distinguish on the most attentive examination, any pulsation or breathing.

I adopted

I adopted and persevered in the means you have so fully explained, and restored life to my patient.

The pleasure I feel in seeing a poor soul snatched from perdition, and possessing a calm and penitent state of mind, leaves me destitute of words to thank you for the important instruction I have received by my attendance on your ingenious and valuable course of LECTURES ON ANIMATION.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully, &c.

R. SCOTT.

From Mr. WILKINSON to the COMMITTEE.

PERMIT me, gentlemen, to transmit to you the following particulars of the recovery of a young man who hanged himself. The servant found him hanging in an outhouse; on cutting the garters (as he had made use of both for the horrid purpose) the body fell to the ground lifeless.—

My residence being a quarter of a mile

1 2

distant,

distant, half an hour must have elapsed from the time of the accident happening to that of my arrival to relieve him ; and on my attendance *the strongest marks of dissolution appeared*, viz. lividity of the face, neck, and breast, the pupil remarkably dilated, &c.

The plan recommended by the Humane Society was commenced, which in twenty minutes produced spasms of the eye-lids, and other parts ; these favourable symptoms were soon followed by a languid pulse and other happy tokens of the return of life ;— A most worthy and distracted family, by favour of Providence, are again restored to tranquillity and their former happiness ; for till the present melancholy event, there was every appearance of filial and parental affection.

T. WILKINSON.

OPIUM.

O P I U M.

Extract of a Case of Recovery from apparent Death, in consequence of taking a large Dose of Opium.

By MR. W H A T E L E Y.

A MAN took, through distress of mind, about half an ounce of solid opium, at three in the afternoon. I was called in, and immediately gave him nine grains of emetic tartar, and afterwards some warm water; but as that dose shewed no disposition to operate, I gave him six grains more in about a quarter of an hour, supplied him very plentifully with warm water and camomile tea, and endeavoured to promote vomiting.

Half an hour had elapsed, in which time he grew more sensible, was sometimes in a kind of delirium, and unable to stand, at other times disposed to sleep; his speech faltered, his countenance changed, and he was in all respects much worse. I then gave him six grains of *mer. emet. flav.* and

supplied him with more liquid. After a short time he vomited, and though it was not in proportion to what he had in his stomach, yet he was somewhat relieved. More water was then given him, which he took with much difficulty, owing to his great insensibility, and aversion to it. In the course of another hour I gave him twelve grains more of emetic tartar at twice, by which several vomitings were procured, which greatly relieved him. At the end of two hours and a half his complaints were much abated, but he was still disposed to sleep if he sat undisturbed. I then left him under Mr. Woodriffe's care, and requested that he might be supplied with more water, and, if necessary, six grains of emetic tartar. In about an hour he came to me in haste, and said that he was afraid the man was dead; for after walking about, and being apparently more cheerful, he left him alone in an arm-chair for two or three minutes, and at his return was much surprized to find him so much altered. I saw him shortly afterwards, when
 his

his face was pale, cold, and perfectly deadly; his lips of a blackish white; his eyes had lost all lustre; his eye-lids remained in any posture they were placed; and his respiration seemed totally gone; I procured a pair of bellows, and distended his lungs for several minutes, without any apparent effect. Being however unwilling to relinquish the case without making further trial, I renewed the operation. At the end of seven minutes, a kind of weak croaking was experienced at the time the air came out in expiration. At the next expiration it was rather stronger, and gradually increased till more favourable circumstances appeared, when, to our great astonishment, in a short time after, his natural countenance returned, and with it LIFE. In a few hours he was so well recovered as to be able to walk in the fields, and required no farther assistance.

INTOX-

I N T O X I C A T I O N.

THE important art of resuscitation is now far extended; so that the seemingly lifeless from *suffocation, lightning, intense cold, and the suspension by the cord,* have been in several instances restored. But the following Case is the first of the kind that has been offered to the notice of the *Humane Society*; and it is hoped that the present instance of success may turn the attention of the Faculty to those of a similar nature; as numbers annually fall martyrs to the baneful effects of spirits; which are now retailed, as much as formerly, to the destruction of the health and lives of the lower class of people. And there is no stronger proof of that perversion to which the best things are liable, than the production of an ardent inebriating spirit, from substances in themselves the most salutary, by the art of distillation.

I was

I was called to a very alarming case the 19th instant. An imprudent young man had swallowed *twenty glasses of spirits* within *three hours*: he now became stupid; groaned heavily; fell down insensible; and, after being some time convulsed, became to all appearance dead. On viewing the body, I never beheld stronger marks of dissolution; there was no breathing, nor pulsation, and the countenance had a livid appearance; so that a Medical Gentleman had given his opinion that the young man was lifeless.

It is my constant rule to keep in readiness the Antimonial Tartar; and by means of a flexible catheter I forced down a strong solution of it, which in a few minutes excited spasms about the breast and face, particularly the eye-lids became convulsed; and the pupils discovered a disposition to contract. In a quarter of an hour the convulsions became very universal, and so strong, that five assistants could hardly keep him on the bed: and the countenance assumed alternate appearances of life and

K

death.

death. These remarkable changes continued about ten minutes, when he vomited profusely; liquids were now forced down, with a cup of the solution; universal warmth, with profuse sweats, ensued; and the convulsions gradually ceased, and at length the young man opened his eyes, but insensible to external objects. I ordered the attendants, during the animating process, to agitate the body; a measure which, no doubt, had a considerable share in promoting abdominal action and the return of life.

As the vital process advanced, symptoms appeared, which indicated an accumulation of blood in the head and larger vessels; in order to relieve this oppression, one of my pupils (Mr. *Jenkinson*) bled him, *secundum vires*; and afterwards, as considerable stupor remained, six cupping-glasses were applied to the shaved head; which very soon afforded relief, and more favourable symptoms.

An aperient medicine, in conjunction with the sudorific plan, was now prescribed,
and,

and, on visiting my patient next morning, I found him exceedingly languid; he had been light-headed during the night; and as fullness still appeared about the head, six leeches were applied to the temples; the same medicines were continued.

Next day (Thursday) as the pulse had become very full and strong, it was necessary to have recourse again to the lancet, the aperient apozem, and other antiphlogistic remedies.

The following day the pulse was in a more natural state. But he still complained of heaviness and stupor, which were relieved by the repetition of the leeches to the temples. The medicines were continued.

Saturday, after a restless night, the pulse tolerably regular; but as his head was still the subject of complaint, epispastics were applied to the ears, the cathartic apozem repeated, and (after alvine evacuation) HUXHAM'S Antimonial Essence with small doses of paregoric elix. every six hours.

On Sunday my patient was considerably better; had slept well, and appeared composed; the cortex as a vehicle to the former medicines was prescribed, which medical plan was pursued for five or six days, with the occasional adhibition of the laxative remedy; when I had the happiness to see my imprudent patient restored to perfect health.

THE young man expressed the deepest concern for his repeated acts of folly, in drinking immoderate quantities of spirits; and appeared replete with gratitude to those who were the happy instruments of his restoration. He said he was determined to relinquish the pernicious practice of inebriation; and, indeed, his mind seemed so deeply impressed with the sense of his narrow escape *from a premature death*, that I entertained great hopes of a reformation in his conduct.—It is now several months since he was in the dreadful situation just described; and there is reason to believe that his good resolutions have continued;

tinued; so that I have had the happiness not only of restoring a fellow-creature to life, but of being instrumental in an event of a still more extraordinary and beneficial nature—the reformation of a votary of intoxication.

*Bury-street,
St. Mary-Axe.*

W. HAWES.



DROWNING

D R O W N I N G.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY was originally established for the recovery of persons apparently dead by *drowning*; and as accidents of this kind, in consequence of commerce, recreation, &c. are very frequent, and the success of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS in their treatment of those cases, is so well known to the world by the *Biennial publication of the Reports* *, it appears almost unnecessary to trouble the reader with any of this kind. But, in order to render our Appendix more perfectly uniform, the following extraordinary instances of re-animation after *Drowning*, are briefly related.

* The second Edition of the Reports for the Years 1785 and 1786.

DR. LETTSOM, V. P. and Treasurer.

SIR,

MR. James Smith, his son, and W. Dudley, crossing the river, and attempting to reach at something which floated, by too great exertion capsize the wherry, and were in the water more than *ten minutes*; when some people in a boat, who saw the accident at a considerable distance, came to their aid, and took them up *to all appearance dead*: Their bodies were brought on shore, and lay a long time on the Pier-Head without any assistance, from the supposition that the three persons were totally deprived of life. From the time of the accident, till my attendance, was *three quarters of an hour*; when I had them conveyed to the Three Tuns, employed the usual modes of treatment, and in an hour had the happiness to restore Dudley and the Son; but it was one hour and three quarters before I could perceive
 4 any

any symptoms of returning life in Mr. Smith, which commenced with spasms about the face, followed by strong convulsions, deep groans, and laborious respiration.—He continued in this state about two hours.—I found it necessary to take away some blood, as he is a man of a plethoric habit, and had been much bruised, by being thrown about on supposition of his being dead ; but at this time I have the happiness to say, he is perfectly restored to life and health.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Sheerness,

W. LAWRENCE.

Jan. 25.

* * * The EXALTED and BENEVOLENT CHARACTERS, who honoured the Anniversary Festival, enjoyed the highest satisfaction in the relation of the foregoing Cases ; the particulars of which were delivered by the STEWARDS to the numerous and respectable company assembled. The

HONORARY

HONORARY MEDAL having been unanimously voted to Mr. *Lawrence*, it was agreed by the *General Court*, that it should be conferred in the most respectful manner; and therefore Lord STAMFORD, with that affability for which he is eminently distinguished, presented it to the above Gentleman, in presence of more than *three hundred persons*, who testified, by loud and repeated plaudits, their cordial approbation.

Mr. TIDD, of the Temple, was bathing at Blackpool, and being unfortunately taken off his feet, was carried by the waves out to sea *the distance of a mile* before any assistance could be given.—Thirty guineas were offered to some fishermen to bring the body ashore, but were refused, on account of the danger; upon which Mr. GREGG, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. SYLVESTER, three gentlemen, resolved to hazard their own lives in rescuing their valuable friend. Their noble and generous efforts providentially

succeeded, and they returned with the apparent corpse.—Mr. R. HALL, of Manchester, employed the various means of resuscitation, which, in about two hours, produced *a return of life*.—The above GENTLEMAN, AS THE BEST TOKEN OF HIS REGARD AND ESTEEM FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY, HAS BECOME A LIBERAL AND ANNUAL BENEFACTOR.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Esq. Mayor of Rochester, recovered W. Clark; and observes in his Letter, “That it was *four Hours* before signs of returning life were “evident;” and further adds, “that had he “not corresponded with Dr. HAWES, on “the Recovery of Drowned persons, the “child would certainly have been lost; as “otherwise he never could have thought “of such resolute perseverance in any “means, with so little apparent Success “for several Hours.”

T. PAT-

T. PATTERSON, recovered by Mr. CHURCH. He was under water a quarter of an hour at least, and full *forty minutes* more an apparent corpse.—One hour had elapsed before the *Medical Assistant* arrived to make use of the various modes of Treatment, which in about an hour induced convulsions and a gradual return of Life.—Mr. Bell, a gentleman of Islington, likewise attested this remarkable restoration from apparent death.—The Rev. Mr. SELLON, kindly preached two excellent sermons in *favour of this Institution* in consequence of this very extraordinary instance of resuscitation; as Thomas Patterson was one of the charity boys of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

The SON of Mr. HUGHES, recovered by Mr. LANGSLOW. He fell into a millpond; his sister says, that he came to the surface of the water three times; the father, &c. hearing of the accident, hastened to the spot, but could perceive nothing that was

likely to direct them : at length he jumped in, dived and swam about for some time to no purpose. The sister fortunately recollected the part of the bank her brother slipped from ; upon which he again plunged in, and after several unsuccessful attempts, brought him to the surface. A messenger was dispatched to Ludlow ; and, in the interim, the proper methods were taken to restore animation ; which, in about fifteen minutes, produced appearances of returning life. But when Mr. LANGSLOW arrived, these symptoms were again declining, and at one time, he had reason to apprehend their endeavours would have been frustrated ; however, upon renewing their exertions, he had the pleasure, in about two hours, to pronounce him free from danger ; and the next morning he was perfectly well, except great forenefs ; which he supposed to be occasioned by the spasmodic contractions on his first return to life.

JAMES

JAMES FARREN a Sailor, was restored from apparent Death, by Mr. ANDERSON, Surgeon to his MAJESTY'S Ship the Inflexible; and this Gentleman concludes his Letter with the following Words:—
 “ I am the more happy, as this is the
 “ THIRD SUCCESSFUL OPPORTUNITY I have
 “ experienced lately of the benign Effects
 “ of the HUMANE SOCIETY.”

Mr. GRAHAM, *Surgeon of the* RANGER,

ADDRESSED to the

T R E A S U R E R,

“ S I R,

“ THE first time I had the
 “ pleasure to hear of the establishment of
 “ your benevolent and Laudable Society,
 “ I was instantly struck with the highest
 “ veneration for its honourable friends,
 “ and wished it might ever be in my power
 “ to

“ to contribute any thing towards its prof-
 “ perity. Such an institution of *universal*
 “ *philanthropy* has rarely been equalled in
 “ the annals of history.

The Particulars of this remarkable Case.

“ ARCHIBALD BUCHANON, being on
 “ duty upon the bowsprit, in shifting the
 “ jibs, was thrown overboard by a sudden
 “ jerk of the jib sheet, and before he
 “ reached the water, his head pitched
 “ against the shrouds. The boat was got
 “ out to his assistance with all possible
 “ speed, but, unfortunately, she filled
 “ along-side, owing to the confusion of
 “ the men upon the accident. She was
 “ obliged to be hauled up again, and
 “ emptied; this lost much time; the men
 “ found him turned upon his face, without
 “ the smallest appearance of life, and the
 “ *vital heat* seemed entirely extinguished.

“ I had his wet clothes instantly taken
 “ off, and employed the various methods
 “ advised by the Humane Society, for
 “ upwards of half an hour, when feeble
 “ signs

“ signs of returning life appeared, and my
 “ patient gradually recovered, so that in a
 “ few days he was as fit for duty as any
 “ man on board.”

“ I am, Sir, with profound respect,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ THOMAS GRAHAM.

* * “ From the time of the accident
 “ to that of his being brought on board,
 “ was exactly *Twenty-seven Minutes*; and
 “ when put on board, he was to all ap-
 “ pearance a dead man.”

*The preceding Cases prove the Advantages
 that must accrue to the NAVY, if the
 Means recommended by this Institution for
 the Recovery of the Drowned were univer-
 sally adopted, and shew them to be worthy
 of the Countenance of those who have the
 Direction of Maritime Affairs.*

Com-

Communicated by Mr. Billington, of Greenwich; to the Rev. Dr. MARKHAM, who attended the General Court of Directors, and desired that the persons might be rewarded, as an inducement to them and others to be active in future; as the Dr. observed, that it was pecuniary encouragements, that principally incited the common people to exert themselves for the preservation of life.

ON the 9th instant, W. Mason, in the delirium of a fever, got out of a window on the leads, and jumped into the Thames; the height to the surface of the water was about fifteen feet; some bargemen at a considerable distance saw the accident; who, in order to get him out, were obliged to obtain the drags of the Society; so that near half an hour elapsed from his getting out of bed, throwing himself into the Thames, the apparently dead body being brought home, and my arrival. On the minutest examination, life seemed to be extinct. The plan recommended by your excellent Institution was pursued for twenty minutes before the return of animation, which was first discovered by a languid pulse, convulsive and laborious breathing, and spasms; and as soon as warmth returned, it increased in a very short time to febrile heat as before the accident; the fever was with great difficulty and danger subdued in about ten days; so that an industrious man was restored to his numerous family, consisting of a wife and nine helpless children, who must otherwise have become chargeable to the parish.

JOHN BILLINGTON.

AD-

ADDRESSED to the REGISTER.

SIR,

Burham, Kent, June 21.

A Friend of mine, a few days since, sent me, for a day's perusal, a small publication, containing the Rules and Orders of the HUMANE SOCIETY, with many judicious observations on Suspended Animation; in consequence of which, I had the singular satisfaction of saving *two* out of three children, who were *apparently dead by drowning*.

One of the CHILDREN was missing some time, and found at the bottom of the river; from the time of its absence to that of my attendance, was three quarters of an hour. Upon examination, the *vital principle seemed extinct*. The appearance of the child gave the by-standers no hopes; but I earnestly entreated a few of them to lend assistance, and try what could be done under my direction; and in the space of twelve minutes I perceived a number of air bubbles proceeding from the mouth in quick succession. I then cheered the spirits of my assistants with the pleasing prospect of returning life, which was happily accomplished in a short time after, to our great satisfaction.

I have thought proper to mention the foregoing cases from my own notes, proving therefrom the diligence, activity, and constant perseverance which ought to be used on these occasions, and the satisfaction resulting to the feeling mind, in having rescued from the destroying hand of death a fellow-creature; or at least having used the means laid down by a benevolent and laudable Society, established for the preservation of the lives of the people.

JOHN DREW.

M

The

The new Work called HUMANITY. by the Author of Sympathy, Triumph of Benevolence, and many other valuable Publications, comprehends a variety of Objects interesting to Public and Private happiness.—After speaking of the numerous Afflictions incident to Human Beings, and the various Plans of Philanthropy instituted for their Alleviation, the Poet proceeds:

“ And oh! ’tis THINE, when vital breath seems fled,
 “ To seek the awful confines of the dead;
 “ Drag the pale victim from the whelming wave,
 “ And snatch the body from the floating grave:
 “ Beneath the billow, tho’ entomb’d it lies,
 “ Thy dauntless zeal the roaring main defies;
 “ Inspir’d by HIM, whose hallow’d touch restor’d
 “ The darling son, the widow’s soul deplor’d,
 “ Her matron bosom cas’d of dire alarms,
 “ And gave the Youth to her despairing arms;
 “ ’Tis thine to plunge into the bloating flood,
 “ Clasp the swol’n frame, and thaw the frozen blood,
 “ Breathe in the lips, reanimating fire,
 “ Till warm’d to SECOND LIFE, the DROWN’d respire.
 “ Hark!

" Hark ! as those lips once more begin to move,
 " What sounds ascend of gratitude and love !
 " Now with the GREAT REDEEMER's praise they
 " glow,
 " Then blest the agents * of his power below ;
 " New sprung to life, the renovated band
 " Joyful before their second Saviours stand :
 " And oh ! far sweeter than the breathing Spring,
 " Fairer than Paradise, the wreath they bring !
 " The blisful homage rescued friends impart,
 " Th' enraptur'd incense of a parent's heart !
 " O'er aw'd, and wond'ring at themselves they see
 " And feel the power of soft HUMANITY !"

* Promoters of the Humane Society.



HUMANE SOCIETY'S PRIZE MEDALS.

THE EMULATION excited by the PRIZE MEDALS offered by the HUMANE SOCIETY, for Dissertations on so interesting a branch of *Medical Science* as SUSPENDED ANIMATION, has induced men of leisure and abilities to display their ingenuity and professional talents for their own credit and the public advantage : and as a proof of the happy effects of such a proposal, the following Dissertations have been received by the REGISTER, and delivered to the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON for adjudication,

1st, Θεοι τ' αγαθα πονοις πωλευνται.

2d, ARTERIA ANIMAM EXCIPIT E
PULMONIBUS.

3d, TENTANDA VIA EST.

4th, NON MIHI SED RATIONI.

5th, MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.

6th, P. Q. L.

7th, TRUE CRITICISM IS A LIBERAL ART.

8th. AN ESSAY ON THE RECOVERY
of the

APPARENTLY DEAD.

A LIST

A
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O F T H E
D I R E C T O R S.

*** GOVERNORS FOR LIFE.

** PAID TWO GUINEAS.

† SERVED THE OFFICE OF STEWARD.

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Dr. FOTHERGILL, at Bath.

AND BY

Dr. HAWES, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.

ONE GUINEA, *per ann.* constitutes a
GOVERNOR.

TEN GUINEAS, or more, at ONE PAY-
MENT, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

The

The REWARDS of the SOCIETY,

ARE PAID

FOUR GUINEAS whenever LIFE HAS BEEN RESTORED.

TWO GUINEAS, in every *Unsuccessful Attempt*, provided the MODE OF TREATMENT, prescribed by the SOCIETY, has been used *Two Hours*.

ONE GUINEA to *Publicans*, &c. who receive the bodies of the Drowned immediately, and readily into their houses.

The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of this Institution generously attend *Gratis*, and direct the various Modes of Treatment for the Recovery of the DROWNED, or otherwise SUFFOCATED.

The HUMANE SOCIETY. Was established in this Kingdom in the Year 1774, and within Fourteen Years the TREASURER has paid the Rewards in ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-NINE Cases.

PERSONS RESTORED TO LIFE, WHO HAD BEEN DROWNED, OR OTHERWISE SUFFOCATED,	—	—	749
LIVES PRESERVED,	—	—	537
UNSUCCESSFUL CASES,	—	—	453

1739



